

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ / CONTROL / US OFFICIALCOUNTRY Czechoslovakia REPORTTOPIC 1. Military Hospital No 1 In Prague-Strosovice

25X1

2. Organization of the Army Medical Service

25X1

EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED

25X1

DATE OF CONTENT

25X1

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED 1 March 1951

REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

25X1

REMARKS

This is UNEVALUATED Information

25X1

Military Hospital No 1.

- Up to 11 September 1950, Military Hospital No 1 was located in a building in the western sector of Prague-Strosovice and was assigned to the 1st Military District in Prague. The installation used an open postal address rather than an army postal number.
- Personnel on the hospital staff included Colonel Dr. Strytr, (fnu), commanding officer of the installation; Colonel Dr. Krumheisel, (fnu), deputy commandant; Lieutenant Colonel Korytek, (fnu), and Major Janda, (fnu), education officers; Senior Lieutenant Kratky, (fnu), DOZ officer; Staff Captain Novak, (fnu), administrative officer; Colonel Dr. Zdenek Kunc, chief of the surgical ward; Major Dr. Bedrivy Pitra, his deputy; Major Dr. Niselt, (fnu), orthopedist; Captain Dr. Antonin Benes, and another unidentified officer, assistants to Major Pitra; Junior Lieutenant Kubis, (fnu), administrative officer; Junior Lieutenant, chief of an unidentified section; Dr. Vladimir Benes and Dr. Kral, (fnu), civilian doctors; Colonel Dr. Blaha, (fnu), chief of the urological ward; Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Dvorak, (fnu), chief of the psychiatric ward; Colonel Dr. Dedivy, (fnu), chief of medical ward I; Colonel Dr. Kohn, (fnu), chief of medical ward II; Colonel Dr. Pleskot, (fnu), chief of the neurological ward; Colonel Dr. Kodytek, (fnu), chief of the gynecological ward; Colonel Dr. Dufek, (fnu), chief of the dental department; Staff Captain Dr. Dadak, (fnu), chief of the X-ray station; and Captain Dr. Pipal, (fnu), chief of the bacteriological department. Two or three civilian physicians were attached to both medical wards I and II, the gynecological ward, the dental department, the X-ray department, and the bacteriological department. An eye, ear, nose and throat ward, an anesthesia section, pharmacy and a blood plasma section were also available. About 20 soldiers (Med), 200 nurses and female employees, in addition to 25 male employees, were attached to the hospital.
- An auxiliary medical company in which soldiers (Med) were being trained was assigned to Military Hospital No 1. Lieutenant Colonel Josef Potrasek was commanding officer of this unit; Staff Captain Stocky, (fnu), was his deputy, and Captain Karel Kubalek was mess officer. The medical unit assigned to the hospital comprised six platoons of six officers, 10 NCO's and 30 M each. It was equipped with German model 98 rifles, Czech model 48-B submachine guns and 1,500 liters. The first aid pouch of each soldier contained surgical splints, dressing material, tincture of iodine, ammonia, potassium drops, acetic essence, boron vaseline and other

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET - UNCLASSIFIED OFFICIALS ONLY

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

Document No. 10No Change in Class. ☐☐ Declassified

Class. Changed To: YS S G

Auth: HR 10-2

Date: _____

By: _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

2

Medical training.

4. Every medical soldier was given basic infantry training and 10 weeks medical training. There was special emphasis on close combat defense.
5. From 1 March to 30 May 1950 Military Hospital No 1 had organized a special course to familiarize Czechoslovakian medical personnel with the techniques of the Soviet medical service, which was considered exemplary. The differences between the two systems were stressed frequently during this course. Subjects given during this training included anatomy, physiology, therapy, general medical treatment, first aid in peace and war, reorganization of the Czechoslovakian medical service after the Soviet pattern.
6. The course was attended by 40 officers (Med) and 11 NCOs and EN (Med) from various units, including outside of Prague. The course was secret. Each participant had been given a number and was not known by name. It was forbidden to inquire about the names and units of the other trainees.
7. The course was given by six Soviet officers who also gave a final examination which was attended by Brigadier General Skvaril, (fnu), of the 1st Military District, Colonel Strytr and Major Janda.
8. Medical training courses were given at the Jaromer-Josefov (O 51/G 82) medical training camp. These courses lasted one month. Units B and C, each composed of seven platoons of 30 men each, were stationed at the camp. A total of 420 men detached from medical units all over the country attended the courses. Colonel Riha, (fnu), was commandant of the camp; Colonel Dr. Blazek, (fnu), was his deputy; Staff Captain Valiar (fnu), was commanding officer of Unit B; Staff Captain Vidan, (fnu), commanding officer of Unit C.
9. The training was supervised by three Soviet officers and they were assisted by the Czech medical officers who had attended the course described in paragraph 5 above. The training centered on medical service in the field with emphasis on first aid to be given in the combat zone and at the dressing stations. The transfer of wounded soldiers to the rear zone was also dealt with.
10. The training was concluded with a medical field exercise in cooperation with infantry units. It was directed by the three Soviet instructors. High Czechoslovakian generals, including General Honec, (fnu), and General Skvaril (fnu), were also present. Onlookers were the candidates of the Air College and of the Military Medical Academy.

Organization and Equipment of the Medical Service in the Field.

11. One NCO (Med) and one litter bearer equipped with a medical kit and devices for the transport of the wounded are attached to each company.
12. One officer (Med), two auxiliary medical personnel who also may be women, one clerk and one NCO are assigned to the battalion dressing station, which is also equipped with one tent, 7x7 meters, one dressing table, one desk and about 30 litters.
13. The personnel of a regimental dressing station includes one officer (Med), one pharmacist, four auxiliary medical personnel including women, one NCO,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECRET/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

3

25X1

two cooks, and a guard detail of one to three men. Two tents, one housing the pharmacy and sized 7x7 or 17x17 meters, the other one serving as a dressing station and office, 7x7 meters, are also available.

14. The division clearing station comprises six wards and is run by a medical company. It includes the following:
- a. The surgical ward and dressing station, equipped with one to three tents of 27x27 meters, and one or two tents, 7x7 meters, serving as dressing station, four surgical tables, two dressing tables, and one X-ray apparatus. Its authorized strength is 24 men, including four officers (Med), four surgical assistants (women), four auxiliary medical personnel (women).
 - b. The internal ward is equipped with one to five tents, 7x7 meters, one medical inspection table, and has one or two officers (Med) and one or two EM (Med).
 - c. The isolation ward has six tents, 7x7 meters, of eight beds each, two to four officers (Med), eight to sixteen EM (Med). A decontamination detail is attached to this ward.
 - d. The disinfection section is equipped with two or three tents, 27x27 meters, one mobile disinfectant plant, showers, gasoline generator, one electric stove, and is run by two men.
 - e. The dental station has one tent, 17x17 meters, or 27x27 meters, one set for oral surgery and one universal dental table. One or two dentists and one or two assistants are assigned to this station.
 - f. The receiving station is equipped with 6 to 10 tents 27x27 meters with 12 to 30 beds each, and two tents 7x7 meters, for the reception and distribution of wounded. Two NCOs and EM are assigned to this station.

Miscellaneous.

- 15. Blood plasma was occasionally collected at all military posts in Czechoslovakia. The blood was delivered to either the MHO in Prague or to the penicillin plant in Roztoky (O 51/L 79). Military Hospital No 1 was in charge of this operation.
- 16. One medical equipment depot each was located in Hostice near Prague and in Prague-Karlín. Military Hospital No 22, with a ward for venereal diseases, and another one for members of the government, was located in Prague-Bradshin, Military Hospital No 11 in Kuzomberok (Q 50/C 99).

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY